

- 1: Takakura, Shinichiro. The Ainu of Northern Japan: A Study in Conquest and Acculturation. Translated and annotated by John A. Harrison. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, N.S. Vol. 50, Part 4. Philadelphia, 1960.

Pp. 88; 3 maps; bibliography

Yale: A53p 0185 II. 50

/This is a carefully researched history of the Japanese conquest and acculturation of the Ainu and their culture. It covers discussions of: (1) social and economic organization of the Ainu at the time of Japanese penetration, (2) the conducive situation for colonization of the island of Ainu, and the rationale for Japanese colonization, (3) the process of colonization, and (4) the details of Japanese colonization policy concerning ceremonial arrangements and protocol, relief measures, medical treatment, education, law and the alteration of customs. The author's detailed and succinct style reflects his thorough work over thirty years in revising and organizing his data. The work contains excellent chapter summaries and valuable footnotes on the linguistic analysis of Ainu terms. This

1: Takakura, Shinichiro.

monograph will be of value to researchers interested in an analysis of Ainu society and its institutions, and the colonization and assimilation of the Ainu by feudal Japan. Although most of the data in this monograph pertain to the history of the Ainu and not to recent conditions, the material has been analyzed in terms of modern Ainu society, due to the rarity of such data. Ainu culture is at present rapidly disintegrating. --Analyst /

Field date: No date

Evaluation: Historian 4, 5

Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Processed in 1962

2: Batchelor, John, *Ainu Life and Lore: Echoes of a Departing Race*. Tokyo: Kyobunkwan, 1927.

Pp. [xii], 448; 61 plates (part colored); 26 text figures; 1 plan

Yale: Nkd71 A2 927b

[This source contains Ainu ethnographic data and an extensive sample of their myths, legends and folk tales. It is based on the author's observations and experiences among the Ainu people for about fifty years as an English missionary. Although this source suffers from a lack of systematic organization and some repetition, it provides a rich source to the researcher to analyze ethnopsychology (especially their conception of self, scapegoat mechanism) and religion (their theory of supernaturals, relationship of men to supernaturals, their religious practices, eschatology, etc.) The author presents the folklore in the native social context and in a narrative style. He introduces his informants in length and their attitudes and reactions toward their stories. His own views and "bias" are also stated explicitly. Thus, the style of writing enhances the objectivity and

2: Batchelor, John.

the usability of data for research--Analyst]

Field date: 1877-1924

Analyst: Hesung Chun Koh

Evaluation: Missionary-5

Processed: 1962

- 3: Hitchcock, Romyn. The Ainos of Yezo Japan. Report of the U.S. National Museum, Under the Direction of the Smithsonian Institution, for the Year Ending June 30, 1890, pp. 429-502. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891.

Pp. xviii, 811; 150 plates; 99 text figures; index

Yale: A52. 67. 1889-90

/This source presents a generalized ethnography of the Yezo Ainus, with special emphasis throughout on Japanese-Ainu cultural relations and influences, both as they exist at the present time and in the past. The author, a natural scientist, discusses at length the physical characteristics of the Ainu, then continues with brief resumé's of Ainu clothing, house-types, household utensils and food, use of intoxicating beverages (i. e. Sake), smoking apparatus, musical instruments, weaving, mode of personal greetings, marriage customs, sanctions, weapons, boats and religion. The author concludes with a lengthy discussion of the Ainu Bear Cult and associated ceremonialism and Ainu mythology with many illustrative examples from the literature.

111

AB6 Ainu - 2

3: Hitchcock, Romyn.

The entire work is supplemented by thirty-seven photographic plates illustrating various aspects of Ainu culture. -- Analyst/

Field Date: 1888

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Natural Scientist - 5

Processed in 1962

- 4: Landor, Arnold H. Savage. Alone with the Hairy Ainu: 3,800 Miles on a Pack Saddle in Yezo and a cruise to the Kurile Islands. London: John Murray, 1893.

Pp. xvi, 325; 92 text figures; glossary; index

Yale: Nkd 71 A2 893L

[This source is a record of a journey through Hokkaido and Kurile Islands by Landor, an artist and traveler, about 1890. Two-thirds of the material is mainly the description of topography, routes, and the natives' attitude toward the author. The remaining one-third contains the materials of ethnographical value, such as data on Ainu habitations, storehouses, furniture, art, ornamentations, weapons, graves, tatoos, clothes, physiology, psychology and religion. The data on Ainu anthropometry and descriptive somatology should be used with caution due to the smallness of the sample and the ambiguity of the sampling technique employed. The author's discussion of the "pit-dwellers" supported by "archaeological" evidence is an example of Landor's tendency to generalize without sufficient basis. In spite of the author's intention to be "open minded and sensible" in recording data, the source in general suffers from his lack of objectivity and strong ethnocentric interpretation. This source, however,

4: Landor, Arnold H. Savage.

contains valuable materials on Ainu decorative arts, tools, weapons and dwelling types illustrated by the author's own drawings. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1890

Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Traveler-5

Processed in 1962

- 5: Sternberg, Leo. The Inau Cult of the Ainu. In, Berthold Laufer, ed., Boas Anniversary Volume: Anthropological Papers Written in Honor of Franz Boas, pp. 425-437. New York: G. E. Stechert and Co., 1906.

2 plates

Yale: Nk12 906b

/In this article the author has attempted to discover the origin of the beliefs surrounding the inau-objects set up in honor of the "master" or "mistress" gods--and the real position they hold in Ainu religion. In tracing their origin, Sternberg exposes the fundamental religious conceptions of the Ainu, their beliefs concerning the presence of a soul and intellect in all forms of matter. Good descriptions of the inau are given, and several photographs of them are included. --Analyst/

Field Date: no date

Analyst: Alice McCloskey

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1954, 1965

- 6: Sugiura, Kenichi and Harumi Befu. Kinship Organization of the Saru Ainu. Ethnology, Vol. 1, pp. 287-298. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, July 1962.

HRAF copy

[This study discusses a unique feature of the Ainu Kinship system of Saru River Valley, Hokkaido. Among the Ainu, men trace their descent patrilineally and women matrilineally. However, there is little evidence that the matrilineal group is functionally significant in Ainu society. It is suggested that further investigation should be carried out in this area. The senior author, Sugiura was a member of a team sent by the Japanese Society of Ethnology to the Saru River Valley in 1951 for an Anthropological field study. Mr. Befu, the junior author, extracted information from a Japanese article written by the senior author, now deceased, and reorganized the material with further analysis and discussion. --Analyst]

Field date: 1951

Analyst: Hesung C. Koh

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5

Processed in 1962

7: Munro, Neil Gordon. *Ainu Creed and Cult.* Edited with a preface and an additional chapter by B. Z. Seligman. Introduction by H. Watanabe. New York: Columbia University Press, 1963.

Pp. xviii, 182; 8 text figures; 32 plates; 2 appendices; bibliography; glossary.

Yale: Myb370/M926.

/The data for this source, related primarily to the religious life of the Ainu, were collected during the first three decades of the twentieth century by the principal author N. G. Munro, a British physician who lived for many years in Japan. This author, accompanied by his Japanese wife, established a clinic for the Ainu at Nibutani in the Saru district of Hokkaido, by means of which he was able to win the confidence and trust of the people several of whom were later to serve as his informants. There, realizing that the traditional life of the Ainu was rapidly disappearing, he made an intensive study of various aspects of Ainu culture, in the hope that he could demonstrate to the world at large and the Japanese in particular that the . . . "Ainu had a culture of their own which was worthy of consideration and that they were not a low grade people believing only in absurd superstitions." Although the author's investigation was carried out primarily at Nibutani, he also worked with native informants from other districts. After Munro's death some of his documents were lost, but a substantial number finally reached Professor and Mrs. Seligman (B. Z. Seligman), where they were

7: Munro, Neil Gordon.

edited for publication, and finally evolved into the present form of this book. Mrs. Seligman was greatly aided in the preparation of Munro's notes by Professor Watanabe of Tokyo University who besides making comments on the manuscript, also added footnotes to this source and an historical introduction.

The source itself deals with the general nature of Ainu religion, the Kamui (spirits or gods), the Inau or religious offerings, Ainu hearth and home, and various religious ceremonies associated with house building, house warming, the Bear Ceremony, the Feast of All Souls or Falling Tears (Shinurapa), magical and mental therapy in the form of exorcism of evil spirits from patients, and death and burial. A final chapter on Social Organization by B. Z. Seligman concludes the source./

Field dates: 1900-1942

Analyst: John Belerle

Evaluation: Physician, Ethnologist-4, 5

Processed in 1965-1968

- 8: Pilsudski, Bronislaw. Schwangerschaft, Entbindung und Fehlgeburt bei den Bewohnern der Insel Sachalin (Gilyaken und Ainu) /Pregnancy, Birth and Miscarriage among the Inhabitants of Sakhalin Island (Gilyak and Ainu)/. Anthropos, Vol. 5, pp. 756-774. Vienna, 1910.

Yale: Nk10 +An89 5

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Richard Neuse.

/Pp. 756-762, dealing with the Gilyak, have not been translated. This source, written from the field experiences of the author over a ten year period among the Ainu and Gilyak of Sakhalin Island, presents a comprehensive study of various aspects of reproduction among the Ainu. Data covered in the source pertain to women's status, pregnancy, childbirth, post-natal care of woman and child, native ideas about conception, miscarriage, abortion, twin births, beliefs about sterility, menstruation and menopause. In addition to a thorough coverage of the above aspects, there is additional

8: Pilsudski, Bronislaw.

information to be found in these pages on various medical practices and religious beliefs connected with childbirth. - Analyst/

Field Date: 1895-1905

Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1965

- 9: Lavrov, I. P. Ob izobrazitel'nom iskusstve nivkhov i ainov (iz materialov Amuro-Sakhalinskoi ekspeditsii) [On the representative art of the Nivkhi and Ainu (from the Amur-Sakhalin Expedition materials)]. Akademika Nauk SSSR, Institut Etnografii imeni N. N. Mikhluko-Maklaia, Kratkie Soobshcheniia, 5 (1949): 32-39. Moskva, 1949.

Yale: Nk10 Ak13e v. 5. [HRAF MS.; 1, 11 p.]

Translated from the Russian for the Human Relations Area Files by Leo Bromwich.

[This article is a brief analysis of the representative art of the Nivkhi (Gilyak) and Ainu as shown in the materials collected by the Amur-Sakhalin Expedition of 1947. It concentrates on the origin of the "Gilyak bear vessels" and on the band and string ornamentation of Sakhalin Ainu bear sculpture. The materials shown were collected at the Gilyak village of My on the Amur, and the Ainu villages of Niita and Sirokham on Sakhalin Island. Because of technical problems, the illustrations will be found only in the foreign text, although translations are provided for the captions.]

Field date: 1947

Analyst: Helen Gunsher Bornstein

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5

Processed in 1964, 1975

- 10: Pilsudski, Bronisław. Die Urbewohner von Sachalin [The aborigines of Sakhalin]. Globus, 96 (1909): 325-330. Braunschweig. F. Vieweg und Sohn, 1909.

Yale: E10+G51 v. 96. [HRAF MS., 1, 16 p.]

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Anne Marie Holborn.

[The question of the origin of the inhabitants of Sakhalin Island is discussed here on the basis of information gathered through personal contacts with the inhabitants of the island, mainly Ainu, Gilyak and Goldi (Orok), and through the use of archeological evidence. Pilsudski is concerned chiefly with the problem of whether the original inhabitants were the ancestors of the present day Ainu, or a people known as Tonchi, a distinct and nonrelated group. Pilsudski states that there is not sufficient evidence to decide the question definitely, but that he believes that the Tonchi really did exist, that they belonged to the Susihenisih tribe, and that they were a distinct people. However, the researcher is advised to consult the works of more recent investigators, who, according to Jochelson, have clearly shown that the Tonchi were the ancestors of the present Ainu. The researcher is also advised to read the whole source because of the interwoven nature of the evidence.]

Field date: no date

Analysts: Alice McCloskey
Helen Bornstein

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1953 and 1975

- 11: Watanabe, Hitoshi. The Ainu: a study of ecology and the system of social solidarity between man and nature in relation to group structure. Tokyo, University, Faculty of Science, Journal, Section V, Anthropology, vol. 2, pt. 6. Tokyo, University of Tokyo, 1964.

Pp. 164; 8 text figures; 7 charts; 2 folding maps; including 1 end map; notes; bibliography.

HRAF copy.

[Once one of the original inhabitants of much of the Japanese archipelago, the remaining Ainu, following Japanese encroachments and incursions, now occupy sections of Hokkaido, Sakhalin, and other islands. Being subject to often extreme acculturative and assimilative pressures of one sort or another, Ainu society has been transforming or modifying itself along Japanese lines to the point where the traditional subsistence economy, sociopolitical kinship and territorial system, and religious complex have been wholly lost or left only partially intact. In rediscovering some of these aboriginal institutions and organizations this source offers a fairly comprehensive and exhaustive description and analysis of what the interrelationships between ecological and economic processes were probably like among several of the aboriginal Ainu tribes of Hokkaido. The empirical findings in this monograph derive from the author's own field research among the Ainu, involving interviews of informants knowledgeable of Ainu society as it was immediately prior to the 1880's before the Japanese undertook various agricultural development and land reallotment schemes which had the effect of undermining to a large extent the

traditional Ainu economic system, and of fragmenting and dispersing Ainu village communities. He deals specifically with the Ainu situation under the 'basha' or feudal land district system during the last phases of the Tokugawa Shogunate just before the administration of the area by the Japanese government. The author's objective is to reconstruct from informant interview evidence and other historical sources the nature of aboriginal society and economy before the large-scale economic changes which were undertaken by the Japanese government. The author, a Japanese anthropologist, organizes his data and evidence within an ecological framework by relating his findings to the theoretical concepts of cultural ecology. In evaluating and examining his material, he uses many of the ecological insights of Daryll Forde, whose student the author had been at the University of London. A section of extensive notes amplifying many of his general arguments and observations follows the main text. A useful bibliography, as well as explicit ecological maps and charts, is also found.]

Field date: 1951-1959

Analysts: Gilbert Winer, marker

Helen Bornstein, checker

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5-

Processed in 1968-1975